High-Intensity Powder Diffractometer (HIPD)

The High-Intensity Powder Diffractometer (HIPD) is designed to study the atomic structure of materials that are available only in polycrystalline or non-crystalline forms. The beam collimation directs the neutrons into the sample chamber with detectors located at ±153°, ±90°, ±40°, and ±14°, each covering ±5°. Over two decades of momentum transfer are available (0.2-60 Å-1) to support studies of amorphous solids; magnetic diffraction; small crystalline samples; and samples subjected to extreme environments such as temperature, pressure, or magnetic fields. The exceptionally high data rates of HIPD also make it useful for time-resolved studies. In addition to the standard ancillary equipment (closed-cycle He refrigerator, furnace, texture goniometer), HIPD has a unique high-pressure cell capable of achieving pressures of 10 GPa at ambient temperature with samples up to 100 mm³ in volume. In addition, this cell can be used simultaneously at high pressures and high temperatures, having achieved 7 GPa at 1600 K.

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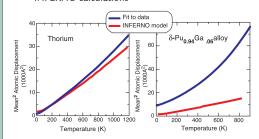
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◀ Instrument scientists Robert Von Dreele and Yusheng Zhao examine the HIPD pressure cell.

Pu Equation-Of-State (EOS) a Key Issue for Primary Certification in the Post-testing Era — LANSCE Provides Unique Data

- · Debye-Waller factors guide models used to generate weapons code EOS tables
- · INFERNO model has described behavior of many materials over wide range of density
- · Neutron data on Pu-Ga alloy indicate softening at high temperatures not reproduced by INFERNO calculations





· Tungsten carbide anvil-100 kbar · Diamond anvil-300 kbar

